declared on the label. The declaration of ingredients on the label of the *Phenika Wormer* was in small, inconspicuous type.

NATURE OF CHARGE: *Sulfa-Rea Powder*, adulteration, Section 501 (c), the quality of the article fell below that which it was represented to possess since it was no longer a dry, dusting powder. Misbranding, Section 502(a), the label statement, "producing Maximum Sterilization in Minimum Time," was false and misleading since the article was not capable of producing such an action; and the label statement, "The Urea in the mixture * * * prevent caking of the Sulfonamides," and the name of the product, "Sulfa-Rea Powder," were false and misleading since the article had fused into a solid cake.

Phenika Wormer, misbranding, Section 502 (a), the label statements, "Swine * * * The nicotine and kamala in Phenika Wormer are effective in expelling tapeworms and roundworms. Chickens And Turkeys * * * The Nicotine and Kamala in Phenika Wormer are effective in expelling tapeworms and roundworms. * * * Tape Worms * * * Round Worms," were false and misleading since the article would not be effective in expelling tapeworms and roundworms in swine and other animals and in chickens and turkeys. The word "Wormer" in the designation of the article was misleading since it suggested that the product would be effective to expel all species of worm parasites that infest the animals and fowls mentioned in its labeling, whereas the article would not be effective for such purposes; and, Section 502 (c), the common or usual name of each active ingredient of the article was not prominently placed on the label with such conspicuousness as to render it likely to be read by the ordinary individual under customary conditions of purchase and use.

Phenothiazine Powder, misbranding, Section 502 (f) (1), the labeling of the article failed to bear adequate directions for use; Section 502 (f) (2), it failed to bear adequate warnings against use in those pathological conditions where the use of the product might be dangerous to health; and, Section 502 (a), the label statement, "Complete Directions Inside This Container," was false and misleading since no circular or direction leaflet was found in the package.

DISPOSITION: July 15, 1946. No claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the products were ordered destroyed.

DRUG ACTIONABLE BECAUSE OF THE PRESENCE OF A HABIT-FORMING NARCOTIC WITHOUT WARNING STATEMENT

1964. Misbranding of Special Compressed Tablets. U. S. v. 100,000 Special Compressed Tablets. Default decree of destruction. (F. D. C. No. 15622. Sample No. 18525–H.)

LIBEL FILED: March 15, 1945, District of Minnesota; amended libel filed August 14, 1945.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about December 22, 1944, by Charles H. Dietz, Inc., from St. Louis, Mo.

PRODUCT: 100,000 *Special Compressed Tablets* at Minneapolis, Minn.

LABEL, IN PART: "Special Compressed Tablets * * * Each C. T. Contains: Diallyl Barbituric Acid ¾ Gr."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Misbranding, Section 502 (d), the article was for use by man, and it contained 5, 5-Diallyl-Barbituric Acid, a chemical derivative of barbituric acid, which has been designated by regulations as habit forming; and its label failed to bear the quantity or proportion of such derivative and, in juxtaposition therewith, the statement "Warning—May be habit forming."

DISPOSITION: September 24, 1946. No claimant having appeared, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

DRUGS ACTIONABLE BECAUSE OF CONTAMINATION WITH FILTH

1965. Adulteration of belladonna and stramonium. U. S. v. 1,600 Pounds of Belladonna and 22 Bales of Stramonium. Consent decrees of condemnation. Products ordered released under bond. (F. D. C. Nos. 19058, 19114. Sample Nos. 35615–H, 35618–H.)

LIBELS FILED: January 31 and February 8, 1946, Eastern District of Missouri.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about February 27 and March 3, 1945, by the United Drug Co., from Roxbury, Mass.

PRODUCT: 1,600 pounds of *belladonna* and 22 750-pound bales of *stramonium* at St. Louis, Mo.

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 501 (a) (1), the products consisted in whole or in part of filthy substances by reason of the presence, in the belladonna, of insect fragments and, in the stramonium, of insect fragments and larvae.

DISPOSITION: March 27 and April 10, 1946. The United Rexall Drug Co., claimant, having consented to the entry of decrees, judgments of condemnation were entered and the products were ordered released under bond to be brought into compliance with the law, under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration.

DRUG ACTIONABLE BECAUSE OF THE PRESENCE OF A NON-CERTIFIED COAL-TAR COLOR

1966. Adulteration and misbranding of Clover Dairy Ointment. U. S. v. 33 Cans of Clover Dairy Ointment. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 19932. Sample No. 50977–H.)

LIBEL FILED: May 20, 1946, Western District of Wisconsin.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: Between the approximate dates of January 14 and March 7, 1946, by the Perfection Manufacturing Corporation, from Minneapolis, Minn.

PRODUCT: 33 cans of *Clover Dairy Ointment* at Catawba, Wis. Analysis showed that the product consisted essentially of petroleum oil, zinc oxide, methyl salicylate, oil of sassafras, lanolin, and a red dye.

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 501 (a) (4), the article contained, for purposes of coloring only, a coal-tar color other than one from a batch that had been certified in accordance with the regulations.

Misbranding, Section 502 (a), the following statements on the label of the product were false and misleading: "For the treatment of swollen, caked udders and an aid in healing sore, * * * teats and sores and bruises. * * * In cases of swollen or caked udders use generously * * * Helps keep teats and udders in a soft, healthy, producing condition." These statements represented and suggested that the article possessed healing properties; that it would be effective in the treatment of swollen and caked udders and all causes of sore teats and sores; that it would be effective in the treatment of bruises; and that it would keep the teats and udders in a soft, healthy producing condition. The article did not possess healing properties, and it would not be effective for the purposes claimed.

Misbranding, Section 502 (b) (2), the article failed to bear a label containing an accurate statement of the quantity of the contents; and, Section 502 (e) (2), the label failed to bear the common or usual name of each active ingredient of the product.

DISPOSITION: August 1, 1946. No claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

DRUGS AND DEVICES ACTIONABLE BECAUSE OF DEVIATION FROM OFFICIAL OR OWN STANDARDS*

1967. Adulteration of triple distilled water. U. S. v. The Adson-Intrasol Laboratories, Inc., and David Ashkin. Pleas of guilty. Corporation fined $600; individual defendant sentenced to 3 months' imprisonment. (F. D. C. No. 14253. Sample Nos. 66234–F, 76268–F, 77621–F.)

INFORMATION FILED: October 1, 1945, Eastern District of New York, against the Adson-Intrasol Laboratories, Inc., a corporation, Brooklyn, N. Y., and David Ashkin, in charge of the business of the corporation.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: Between the approximate dates of December 2, 1943, and February 23, 1944, from the State of New York into the States of New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

LABEL, IN PART: "Triple Distilled Water."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 501 (b), the article purported to be water for injection, a drug the name of which is recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, an official compendium, but its quality and purity fell below the official standard since it contained pyrogens and undissolved material. The Pharmacopoeia provides that water for injection shall be free and shall

*See also Nos. 1951, 1963, 1996.